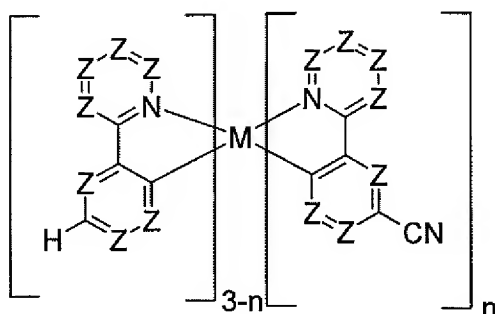
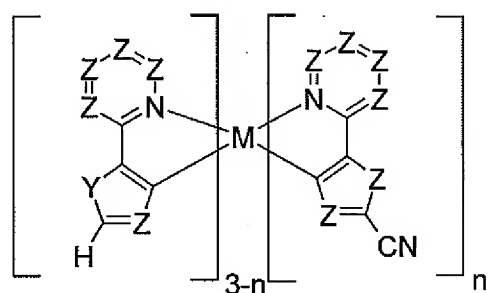


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A compound of the formula (I) or (II)[[.]]



compounds (I)



compounds (II)

~~whereby the symbols and indices have the following meanings:~~ wherein

M is Rh or Ir;

Z ~~is identical or different with each occurrence of,~~ identically or differently on each occurrence, N or CR;

Y is O, S or Se;

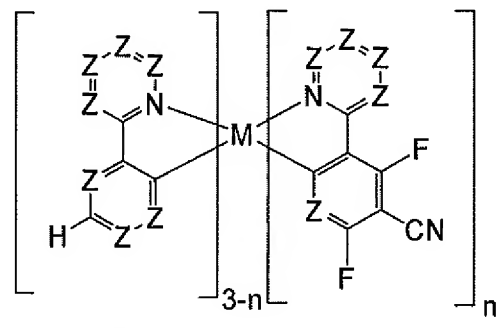
R ~~is identical or different with each occurrence of,~~ identically or differently on each occurrence, H, F, Cl, NO₂, CN, a straight-chain or branched or cyclical alkyl or alkoxy group with 1 to 20 C atoms, whereby one or more non-neighbouring CH₂ groups can be replaced by -O-, -S-, -NR¹-, or -CONR²- and whereby one or more H atoms can be replaced by F, or an aryl or heteroaryl group with 4 to 14 C atoms, which can be substituted by one or more non-aromatic radicals R; whereby several substituents R, both on the same ring as well as on the two different rings together, can in turn set up a further mono- or poly-cyclical ring system;

R¹ and R²

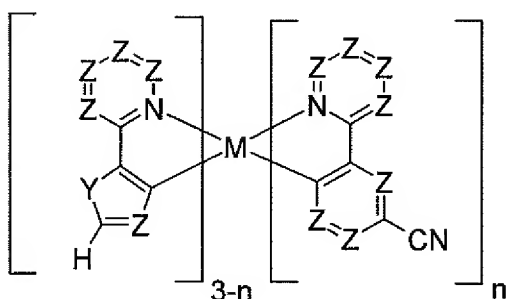
~~are identical or different,~~ identically or differently on each occurrence, H or an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radical with 1 to 20 C atoms;

n is 1, 2 or 3;

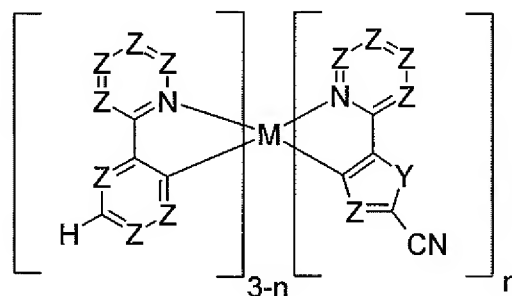
with the proviso that the compounds of formula (I) do not include compounds of the following formula:



2. (Currently Amended) A compound of the formula (Ia) or (IIa)



compounds (Ia)



compounds (IIa)

wherein

M is Rh or Ir;

Z is identical or different with each occurrence of, identically or differently on each occurrence, N or CR;

Y is O, S or Se;

R is identical or different with each occurrence of, identically or differently on each occurrence, H, F, Cl, NO₂, CN, a straight-chain or branched or cyclical alkyl or alkoxy group with 1 to 20 C atoms, whereby one or more non-neighbouring CH₂ groups can be replaced by -O-, -S-, -NR¹-, or -CONR²- and whereby one or more H atoms can be replaced by F, or an aryl or heteroaryl group with 4 to 14 C

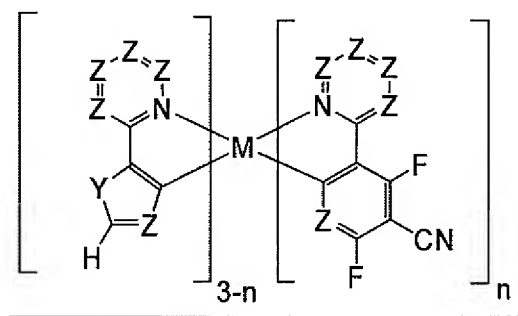
atoms, which can be substituted by one or more non-aromatic radicals R; whereby several substituents R, both on the same ring as well as on the two different rings together, can in turn set up a further mono- or poly-cyclical ring system;

R^1 and R^2

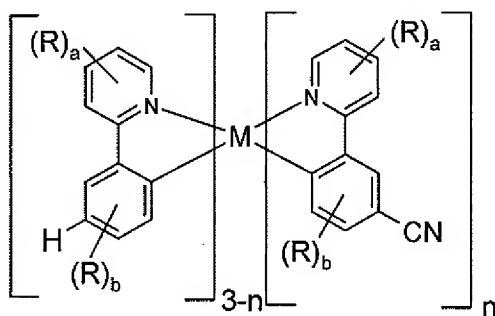
~~are identical or different~~, identically or differently on each occurrence, H or an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radical with 1 to 20 C atoms;

n is 1, 2 or 3;

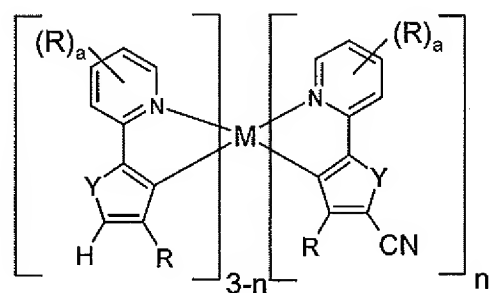
with the proviso that the compounds of formula (Ia) do not include compounds of the following formula:



3. (Currently Amended) The compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein the compound of the formula (I) or (II) is a compound of the formula (III) or (IV),



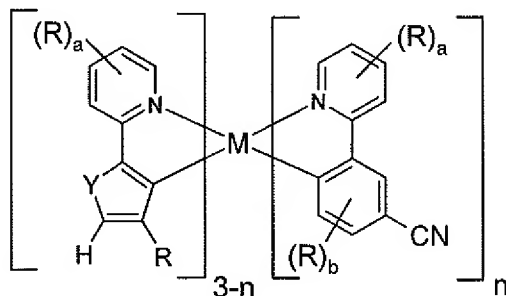
compounds (III)



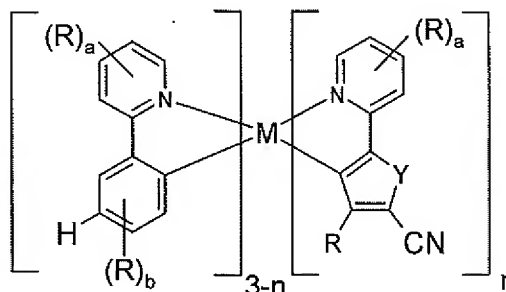
compounds (IV)

whereby the symbols M, Y, R, R^1 , R^2 and indices n have the meanings as in claim 1 and wherein

- a is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and
 b is 0, 1, 2 or 3.
4. (Currently Amended) The compound as claimed in claim 2, wherein the compound of the formula (Ia) or (IIa) is a compound of the formula (IIIa) or (IVa)



compounds (IIIa)



compounds (IVa)

wherein

M—Rh or Ir;

Z—is identical or different with each occurrence of N or CR;

Y—O, S or Se;

R—is identical or different with each occurrence of H, F, Cl, NO₂, CN, a straight-chain or branched or cyclical alkyl or alkoxy group with 1 to 20 C atoms, whereby one or more non-neighbouring CH₂ groups can be replaced by O, S, NR¹, or CONR² and whereby one or more H atoms can be replaced by F, or an aryl or heteroaryl group with 4 to 14 C atoms, which can be substituted by one or more non-aromatic radicals R; whereby several substituents R, both on the same ring as well as on the two different rings together, can in turn set up a further mono- or poly-cyclical ring system;

R¹ and R²

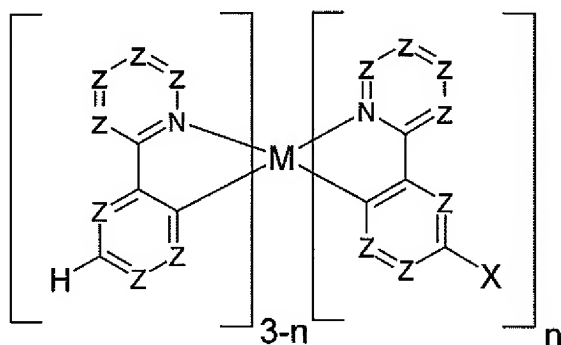
are identical or different, H or an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radical with 1 to 20 C atoms;

n is 1, 2 or 3;

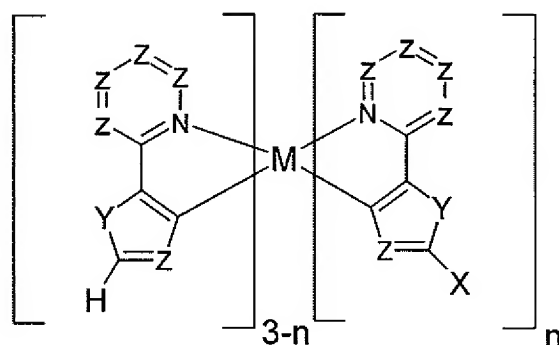
a is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

b is 0, 1, 2 or 3.

5. (Withdrawn) The method for the production of the compounds according to claim 1, by conversion of the compounds (V) and (VI),



compound (V)

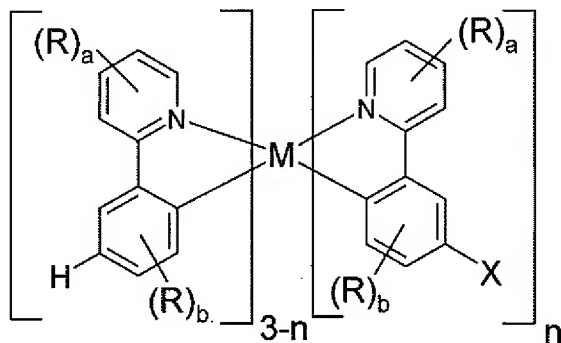


compound (VI)

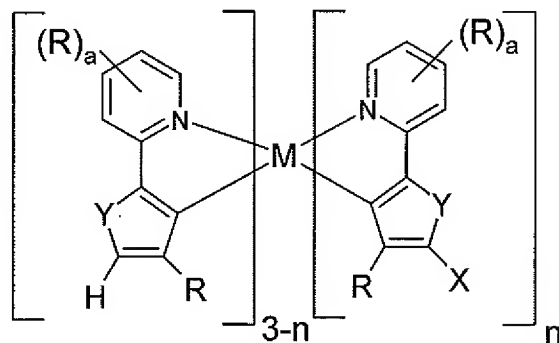
wherein

X is Cl, Br or I and wherein M and the radicals and indices Z , Y and R have the meanings stated in claim 1, with cyanisation agents.

6. (Withdrawn) The method for the production of compounds according to claim 3, by conversion of the compounds (VII) and (VIII),



compound (VII)



compound (VIII)

wherein

X is Cl, Br or I and

M Rh or Ir;

Y O, S, or Se;

R is identical or different with each occurrence of H, F, Cl, NO₂, CN, a straight-chain or branched or cyclical alkyl or alkoxy group with 1 to 20 C atoms, whereby one or more non-neighboring CH₂ groups are optionally replaced by -O-, -S-, -NR¹-, or -CONR²- and whereby one or more H atoms are optionally replaced by F, or an aryl or heteroaryl group with 4 to 14 C atoms, which can be substituted by one or more non-aromatic radicals R; whereby several substituents R, both on the same ring as well as on the two different rings together, can in turn set up a further mono- or poly-cyclical ring system;

R¹ and R²

are identical or different, H or an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radical with 1 to 20 C atoms;

n is 1, 2 or 3;

a is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

b is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

with cyanisation agents.

7. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 5, characterised in that, as cyanisation agents, use is made of systems with cyanide sources which contain the cyanide ion in ionic or coordinatively bound form.
8. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 5, characterised in that copper(I)cyanide or nickel(II)cyanide are used as cyanisation agents.

9. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 5, characterised in that, as the cyanisation agent, use is made of zinc(II)cyanide in the presence of zinc and in the presence of nickel or palladium or a nickel or palladium compound and optionally a phosphorus-containing additive.
10. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 5, characterised in that the molar ratio of cyanisation agents (1) and (2) to compounds (V) and (VI) amounts to $1n : 1$ to $10n : 1$.
11. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 5, characterised in that the molar ratio of zinc(II)cyanide zu zinc in cyanisation agents (2) amounts to $1 : 0.1$ to $1 : 0.001$.
12. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 5, characterised in that the ratio of nickel, a nickel compound, palladium or a palladium compound to compounds (V) and (VI) amounts to $0.1n : 1$ to $0.00001n : 1$.
13. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 5, characterised in that the ratio of the phosphorus-containing additive to nickel, a nickel compound, palladium or a palladium compound amounts to $0.5 : 1$ to $1000 : 1$.
14. (Withdrawn) An electronic component containing at least one compound according to claim 1.
15. (Withdrawn) The electronic component according to claim 14, characterised in that it concerns organic organic light diodes (OLEDs), organic integrated circuits (O-ICs), organic field-effect transistors (OFETs), organic thin-film transistors (OTFTs), organic solar cells (O-SCs) or also organic laser diodes (O-lasers).
16. (Previously presented) The compounds according to claim 3, wherein
 - a is 0, 1 or 2 and
 - b is 0 or 1.
17. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 6, wherein the molar ratio of cyanisation agents (1) and (2) to compounds (VII) and (VIII) amounts to $1n : 1$ to $10n : 1$.

18. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 6, wherein the molar ratio of cyanisation agents (1) and (2) to compounds (VII) and (VIII) amounts to $1.5\text{ n} : 1$ to $3\text{ n} : 1$.
19. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 5, wherein the molar ratio of zinc(II)cyanide zu zinc in cyanisation agents (2) amounts to $1 : 0.05$ to $1 : 0.005$.
20. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 6, wherein the ratio of nickel, a nickel compound, palladium or a palladium compound to compounds (VII) and (VIII) amounts to $0.1\text{ n} : 1$ to $0.00001\text{ n} : 1$.